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SEPTEMBER 1953

EXTENSION SERVICE  
*Review*



*Inspecting Grain*

**Teamwork Needed — J. Earl Coke . . . page 174**

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## Ear to the Ground

- Look out for Outlook! The National Agricultural and Rural Family Outlook Conference will be held in Washington, D. C., October 26 to 30. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Extension, and other agencies will hang out rolls of statistics to show trends. These are important if we are to set our sights on solutions of current problems, and hitch our activities to productive efforts. Department experts and State extension economists will point out vital areas, so watch for Outlook outputs.
- Many of you will be attending one of the meetings of the county extension agents' associations next month. The National Association of County Agricultural Agents meets at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, beginning October 12. The National Association of Home Demonstration Agents convenes in Buffalo, N. Y., October 17. Crystallized extension thinking, know-how, and fresh ideas will be the order of these days, and some of our associates who have won laurels will be recognized for their ability. All who participate will return home with renewed enthusiasm for the pull ahead.
- That reminds us that mere physical ability is no guarantee that we'll move forward under full steam. Many persons (maybe you know some) not gifted with all physical attributes are in the vanguard of those progressive folks who are constantly lighting a path for us to follow. That's one reason for National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, October 4 to 10. But the primary objective is to give handicapped people who can be gainfully employed a break. Remember the event then, and keep it fresh in your minds the year round.
- Don't sell your circular letters short. Sure, direct mail is old, and may have lost some of its glamour to newer methods, but it hasn't been robbed of its effectiveness. If you haven't been making effective use of this method, take a look at what Massachusetts is doing in this field. Radie Bunn tells about it in Selling Ideas by Mail in the October issue.



Leaders learned to order program material from Package Loan Library.

## Workshops Save Time and Instill Confidence

SADIE HATFIELD, Specialist in Homestead Improvement,  
Texas Agricultural Extension Service

WORKSHOPS relieve agents and specialists from high-pressure demands for method demonstrations on home grounds improvement. Besides the advantage of having trained leaders to assist her, an agent has opportunity to see methods demonstrated and at the same time, can obtain material for her programs. This saves time and often instills the confidence needed to undertake home grounds improvement. Exterior home improvement, often avoided until urgent demands are made for it, can be undertaken with assurance the job will be done right.

About twelve subjects are chosen for workshop programs after a compilation is made of agents' plans.

All speakers are asked to hold "talk" to a minimum and to give clear-cut method demonstrations when they are sent a letter explain-

ing the purpose of the workshop. Agricultural Extension Service specialists, florists, college teachers, representatives of the State Libraries, Experiment Station employees, Soil Conservation workers, Garden Club members and commercial organizations such as representatives of insecticide manufacturers and a cement association, have contributed to workshops. Representatives from the University of Texas and the Texas State Library bring an exhibit of Package Loan Libraries and lending books and teach leaders to order material for enriching club discussions. Commercial samples and literature are distributed during registration.

### The Workshop Has a Pattern

A workshop begins with registration at 8:30 a.m.; at 9:30 a.m., a general meeting of 45 minutes; re-

cess; then 6 or 8 concurrent programs of 1½ hours each. After lunch, two similar periods repeat most of the morning subjects; in the evening, a dinner and a meeting for lecture-demonstration. The second morning has two periods of 1½ hours each. Each 1½ hour period consists of one or more practical method demonstrations fully illustrated, and a general afternoon meeting closes the 2-day workshop. The attendance is generally from 10 to 30 leaders and agents. It is concluded by a discussion of ways leaders will use information at their clubs.

The most convenient arrangement for holding a workshop is in cooperation with a college that offers classrooms, auditoriums, dormitory space, and a staff trained in some phases of horticulture or landscape development. Cooperation from colleges has been enthusiastic because most faculties are looking for opportunities to serve in their area of the State. If the college, town and county have active clubs, that helps too; for example: the "Hand and Foot" committee, representing The Nacogdoches City Council of Garden Clubs and the County Home Demonstration Clubs are helpful to speakers and those directing the workshop.

### Agents Report on Workshops

Janie Fletcher, Waller County home demonstration agent reported: "As a result of the Home Grounds Improvement Workshop held at A. & M. College in 1952, three leaders assisted the agent in a training meeting on making outdoor furniture. All clubs in the county sent leaders to be trained. The leaders, assisting the agent, brought chairs made and painted, chairs half made and chairs cut, ready to be put together. Patterns were given all those who participated in the chair making."

Geraldine Lee, Brazoria County home demonstration agent, wrote, "The workshop was well planned and instructors gave wonderful demonstrations. Each leader and the agent attended different workshops so we could take advantage of more information. The workshops were all the women could talk about on the way back to Angleton that night."

(Continued on page 164)

# Annual 4-H Convention *Develops Leadership*

THE 4-H Club convention in Wetzel County, W. Va., is one of the highlights of the 4-H Club program, asserts Kathleen E. Stephenson, home demonstration agent in the county. She finds that it serves as an incentive for older members to stay in club work longer. The activities of the convention give opportunity for leadership, and during the 4 years the convention has been held has developed excellent leadership in all the clubs.

The fourth annual convention was held March 13 and 14 as part of the National 4-H Club Week observance. Each of the 19 clubs in the county with older club members sent two delegates, a boy and a girl. The convention got under way Friday evening and the delegates were guests at two hotels in town that night.

The same theme as at the National 4-H Club Camp "Working Together for World Understanding" was used. In keeping with this theme the county 4-H Clubs sent more than 200 packets of garden seeds in addition to several pounds of snap beans,

peas, and lima beans for the 4-H Clubs in the Philippine Islands. Presented at the end of the convention, it was a dramatic climax.

The presentation of \$30 from the 4-H Clubs of the county toward the expenses of the West Virginia IFYE delegate was made at the same time. The 1953 grassroots ambassador, Helen M. Cronin of Lewis County, spent the summer months in Norway. Her fellow 4-H members furnished the State's share of her expenses, and all felt she was particularly well qualified to be their delegate in working together for world understanding.

The Saturday morning session featured discussion with local public-spirited leaders helping. Music recreation and inspiration were a part of each session. Officers for the 1954 convention were elected at the close of the morning session.

Luncheon was sponsored by the two local banks. Featured were 5 second-year delegates and 5 first-year delegates who gave ideas and suggestions on the convention.

All 4-H members, parents, leaders,



At the 4-H Club Convention club members present garden seeds to be sent to the Philippines.

counselors, and friends were invited to the afternoon session. The county 4-H chorus of 60 members, under the direction of Charles Taylor, Extension specialist in music and recreation, made their first public appearance and were enthusiastically received. Other musical features were The 1953 Health song by the Wah Wah Taysee Club of Smithfield, The 4-H Hymn by the Minnehaha Club of Folsom and America the Beautiful by the Busy Beavers of New Martinsville. A local minister spoke on the theme of the convention.

"This last session as an open meeting serves as a spring rally to arouse interest and enthusiasm in all the clubs. We'd recommend a 4-H Club convention to any county that wants to develop junior leadership," concluded Home Demonstration Agent Kathleen E. Stephenson.

## Workshops Instill Confidence *(Continued from page 163)*

Wilma Adams, Johnson County home demonstration agent, stated after the 1952 Nacogdoches Workshop, "During these 2 days we outlined six method demonstrations which the leaders and I are scheduled to give. We are glad to have seen these method demonstrations and we like the outlines and references."

Leta Bennett, district agent, Richmond, who has 11 county home demonstration agents beginning landscaping, had asked for 3 weeks of the specialist's time. After a workshop, Miss Bennett said, "We will now need the specialist less than I had thought. The agents have data and material for all method demonstrations listed for next year."

## Scholarships for Okinawans

Nearly 40,000 Michigan women, members of home demonstration groups, are sponsoring five Okinawan girls who are juniors at the University of Ryukyus, where they are studying home economics.

Eleanor Densmore, Kent County home demonstration agent, who started the home economics department, says that the scholarship fund, amounting to more than \$200, has done much to strengthen the bonds between our two countries.



Dessert servers at the smorgasbord given for outgoing IFYE's were former delegates from Kansas.

## IFYE Orientation Stepped Up

ORIENTATION of the International Farm Youth Exchangees going from Kansas this year was the most intense since the beginning of the program in 1949, according to J. Harold Johnson, State 4-H Club leader in Kansas. The objective was to better prepare the delegates by giving them information about the countries in which they will live and to build within the delegates an understanding and appreciation of their opportunities both abroad and upon their return.

Several methods were used this year by Kansans in charge of the International Farm Youth Exchange program to orient the 12 from the Sunflower State who were scattered to all points of the globe as IFYE's this summer and fall.

"Our program," Johnson said, "was designed to supplement the excellent orientation the IFYE's get in Washington, D. C., before leaving on their assignments and through the IFYE letters."

Personal conferences between the outgoing delegates and students from other countries enrolled at Kansas State College formed one orientation method. The delegates were en-

couraged and assisted in contacting students from countries in which they would live as IFYE's.

During the annual 4-H Club Roundup late in May, the delegates met with IFYE's of other lands, Master 4-H Club members, and lay members of the Kansas Committee on 4-H Club Work. All were guests at a Rotary meeting where the program was presented by two 1952 IFYE's.

Earlier in the spring, a day's orientation, which included a luncheon with State extension personnel, was

concluded with a smorgasbord dinner prepared and served by former Kansas IFYE's. Fourteen of the 23 former delegates from Kansas assisted with this event at which foods of other countries were served.

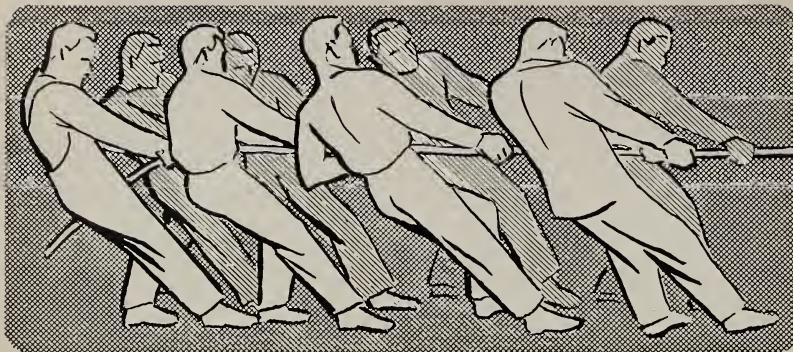
Employment of Loren Goyen, who is assigned specifically to the India phase of IFYE, made it possible to carry out a better orientation program this year, according to the State 4-H Club leader. Kansas will have 10 delegates from India this year. Altogether, the State will be host to some 30 to 35 exchangees in 1953.

## Boys Tour Boston

The first of a series of educational "Teen Tours" sponsored by the 4-H youth extension program of New Hampshire was held April 28. The purpose was to give young people of the State an opportunity to observe some of the vocations open to them.

The Boys Tour to Boston was designed to familiarize interested young men with the many phases of marketing. One of the two morning trips visited Faneuil Hall Market, Terminal and Auction Markets, The First

National Store warehouse, and the Hoods Milk Plant. Those wishing to spend the morning observing vocations other than marketing either took a tour of the New England Meat and Wool plant and the Museum of Science or went to radio broadcasting stations and newspaper publishing houses. In the afternoon, the groups saw famous landmarks in Boston and vicinity, the trip ending at the new Framingham Shopping Center.



## TEAMWORK Needed

J. EARL COKE, excerpts from an address for the Missouri Balanced Farming Action Day Program, Chariton County, Mo., July 28, 1953.

THE WISE USE of our agricultural resources is essential to a strong national economy. We need, therefore, a constructive and expanded program of resources conservation—flood control, sound land use, reforestation, and water management, with greater emphasis on agricultural research and education and on local control.

The conservation and improvement of our land and water resources is primarily the responsibility of the farmer, the rancher, and the custodians of forest land. If these lands are to be conserved and improved, those who operate them must have the desire, the knowledge, and the facilities to bring about the needed results.

But government also has a place in this program. Government has the task of assisting and exercising leadership, but not doing for the people that which they can best do for themselves.

Government, then, has an opportunity to serve future generations by aiding the farmers of today in catching up on conservation.

We are confident that, with more effective teamwork, we can expand and accelerate the conservation and

improvement of our soil. This we must do.

The conservation of our agricultural resources is as broad as agriculture itself. It involves much more than the preservation of soil fertility or control of erosion. It involves also the wise use—the better use—of machines—the better breeding of animals—the better application of improved farming practices such as the use of new plant varieties and new chemicals. It involves the wise use—again, the better use—of time and energy. And above all, it involves the preservation and improvement of human resources and human values in agriculture.

### *Many Agencies Contribute*

If you accept this definition of conservation, it is obvious that the Land-Grant Colleges, Extension Services, Experiment Stations, and the Department of Agriculture have for years been effectively active in this field and this has shown that we need a comprehensive, closely coordinated approach.

In addition to the conservation and flood prevention functions of

the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and Agricultural Conservation Program, most of the other agencies within the Department of Agriculture also make direct contribution to these same functions through their regular programs. A considerable amount of the research of the Agricultural Research Administration and certain economic studies of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics helps provide the factual basis for conservation improvements of agricultural resources. The place of farm credit is important in extending the application of soil and water conservation. The Farm Credit Administration and the Farmers Home Administration thus make important contributions. The Extension Service provides conservation assistance to all farmers. And here again let me define conservation in its modern concept—that of improving our natural and human resources.

I hope this coordination of effort and teamwork will continue and constantly improve in order to give better service to farm people in whose hands the major task of conservation lies.

But again let me emphasize that the end purpose of conservation is not the welfare of the land, but the welfare of the people.

Demands on Extension Service today are greater than ever before and are rapidly growing. That is a healthy sign. The rural people of the United States are placing a very high premium on knowledge.

They understand that knowledge—proper planning—effective farm management—mean so much in this complex economic age.

The Department is seeking to get the widest possible expression of opinion on the farm programs our people want and need.

We need the benefit of ideas from men who are facing the farm issues every day on the economic firing line. Who should better understand the issues? To that end we are asking for local participation. We seek the aid of farmers everywhere through their organizations, to give us a consensus of ideas and suggestions.

(Continued on page 174)

# Grain is Food—Keep it Clean

HAROLD SHANKLAND, Kansas Assistant Extension Editor tells how extension workers in one State are making special efforts to help farmers meet urgent grain storage and grain sanitation problems.

KANSAS is in a favorable situation on wheat and corn storage.

This can be credited largely to the small 1953 wheat crop and to the educational programs which have focused attention on the drastic need for more on-the-farm storage.

This year's wheat crop, some 75 million bushels smaller than the average of the last 10 years, is all under cover, much of it in farm storage. With as much as a 50-cents per bushel differential in market and support prices, farmers purchased many steel bins.

Another factor in the favorable storage situation was making CCC bins available for rent to wheat producers.

One Kansas county reported to the PMA State office that it had three times as many requests for farm storage loans this year as last.

Corn storage normally is not a major problem in Kansas. However, as a safeguard, the PMA is obtaining extra storage of one-half million bushels primarily for corn. Snowfence cribs and other temporary storage usually enable corn producers to handle their own crops.

Extension is continuing its farm structures program started many years ago. It is making available to all interested persons information and blueprints of grain storage and other buildings.

Currently, multi-purpose storage facilities are being recommended wherever they are feasible.

With wheat as the State's major crop, the Kansas Extension Service annually conducts district and county schools on all phases of production and care of the crop. Sanitation is being emphasized more now as the result of the more stringent pure food and drug act regulations.

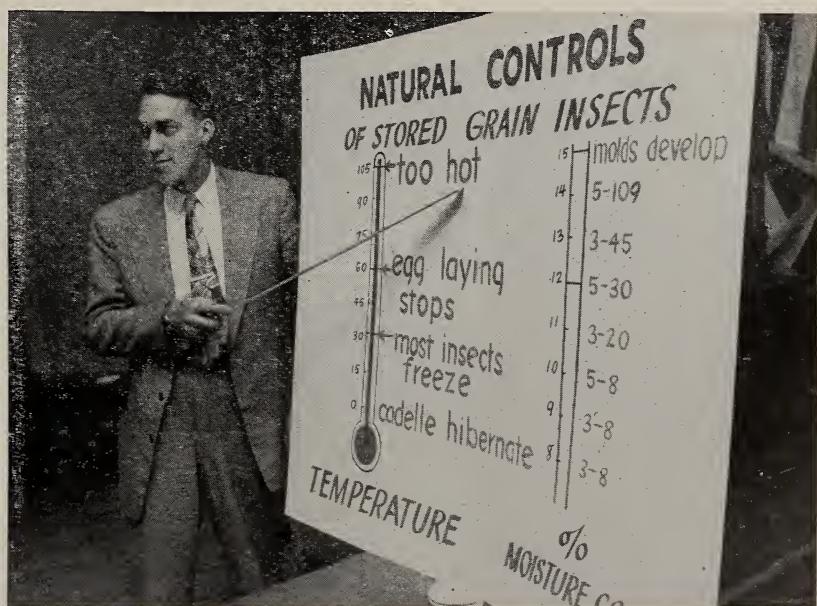
A comprehensive statewide series of schools last winter gave producers and others information on grain storage facilities and construction, grain drying methods and equipment, insect control, and the marketing situation. A field day was arranged to give a grain drying demonstration.

Grain grading schools were held last spring for country and terminal elevators and workmen, PMA bin inspectors, county extension agents, and others. In these schools, representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Food and Drug Administration, and the Extension Service discussed and demonstrated rodent and insect control and other problems in grain sanitation.

This was the fourth year Kansas has conducted a two-phase sanitation program with farm-stored grain, including storage and grading. The

Extension Service cooperates with the Kansas Wheat Quality Council, the Wheat Improvement Association, and other organizations in a statewide series of meetings. Cleaning and spraying of grain bins was emphasized at meetings in May, a short time before wheat harvest. An August series stresses how to keep the grain that has been stored in the current harvest free of stored grain insects.

County agents are constantly kept informed about new methods and materials, price supports, available storage and other matters of importance. With this and other information they can tell farmers where building plans may be obtained, how to rat-proof and repair storage structures, keep their grain in a sanitary condition, and do other jobs to protect the food and feed value of their stored grain.



Dell Gates, Kansas extension entomologist, gives a demonstration.

# Simple Friendliness... The Keynote

JAMES F. KEIM, Agricultural Extension Specialist, Pennsylvania

THE STAFF of the State 4-H Club office of Pennsylvania at their 24th Annual Leadership Training School gave a very practical demonstration of how to apply the theme "Working Together for World Understanding."

They invited International Farm Youth Exchange delegates from Pennsylvania, who were abroad in former years; Donald Bachman of Lehigh County, Jean Singer of Lancaster County, and Bill Lefes of Mercer County. Then they arranged so that exchangees, Vinay Singh of India, Bengt Gustafsson of Sweden, and Anibal Torres of Puerto Rico could also be present.

They also asked the writer, whose present assignment in the Pennsylvania Extension program is working for International Understanding and World Peace, to act as a moderator for a panel discussion. Representatives from Korea, Puerto Rico, India, Viet Nam, and Germany, joined with the Pennsylvania IFYE folks on the subject "How We Can Create Better World Understanding," rural teenagers exchange students from Germany, as well as a few foreign students studying agriculture at Penn State, were invited.

The delegates in general assemblies and in their club meetings—the group as a whole was organized into eight clubs or working parties—had ample opportunities to exchange ideas and to find out how they could work for international understanding.

Various aspects of the subject were taken up and reported upon by IFYE delegates. Jean Singer said, "I really was accepted by the folks of the little village in Switzerland when they learned of my work in music." Don Bachman said: "Don't believe all you read and hear. See for yourself and learn to know folks who live there. Takes a good sense of humor too." When Vinay Singh of India asked, "What would you do if there was an abundance of cheap labor, would you mechanize your



Representatives at the leadership training school included these from (left to right) United States, Germany, Korea, India, Mr. Keim, Puerto Rico, Switzerland, Viet Nam, and Costa Rica.

farm?" the club folks from Pennsylvania had something to think about.

"I have been surprised that many folks up here don't even know where Puerto Rico is located on the map. Nor do they realize that we are American citizens just like you are. We are not a colonial possession either." The last comment by Anibal Torres really gave us all a start.

Reports of experiences and questions made the time set aside for the panel all too short, but questions raised and foreign representatives present were brought together in the club meetings that followed.

"Why I never knew that Korea had such a glorious history as a nation, that she had 35 universities and a culture over 4,000 years old."

"When I came to this conference I wondered: What can I do for international understanding? Now I know." That was a typical comment, heard again and again.

In some clubs, numerous delegates told how much they appreciated the idea of having a "pen pal." One club group recommended that correspondence should be from one club group to another.

The question, "Do We Need International Understanding" was vig-

orously debated. Here, one discovered how internationally minded our young folks are. They concluded: "There is no other solution for living in peace except we try to understand each other." As one member commented: "Why folks in Europe are people just like we are."

One could give one vivid impression after another. The delegates in one club will not soon forget the statement of Nguyen Ban of Viet Nam. "Outside of Viet Nam the French and our national people are great friends; inside the country we are enemies."

But for the foreign youth, many of whom will soon return to their homeland, it was really a "finishing off" experience: To meet the leaders among our 4-H Club members first hand, to see how they organize, plan, and carry out a program, and note the opportunity they have for self expression.

Perhaps the thought expressed by one 4-H Club delegate may often be realized: "If I ever happen to go overseas I surely do want to meet some of these folks in their homeland." This was a sincere expression of simple friendliness that is the foundation of International Understanding and World Peace.

# Homemakers Volunteer

EVELYN BYRD HUTCHINSON, Information Specialist, Maryland

BECAUSE the demand for judges at county events in Maryland has increased beyond the capacity of specialists from the State home demonstration staff, homemakers are taking over the job.

In the spring more than 230 women from all over the State volunteered their services to qualify as judges at county fairs, community shows, 4-H Club exhibits, and other local events. From now on in Maryland, a good part of the judging in homemaking fields is in the hands of the homemakers trained for the job.

These volunteer judges include former home demonstration agents, home economics teachers, and women who work closely with homemakers and 4-H Clubs and project leaders. Having been trained in judging techniques, they are now available for judging in their neighboring counties. They are also in a position to give information on placing entries, making fairs more educational, and explaining the "why's" of judging. County home demonstration agents have lists of those women available for judging.

Four district schools were held in the State—in Easton, at the University of Maryland in College Park, in Hagerstown, and Frederick. Judging training was given in four fields by State extension specialists—foods by Janet Coblenz; clothing, Helen Shelby; home furnishings, Florence Mason; and 4-H exhibits and demonstrations, Dorothy Emerson and Margaret Ringler.

Homemakers attending the training meetings brought their own articles to be judged. These included women's and children's dresses; canned fruits, meats and vegetables; baked products, such as cakes, cookies, and breads; painted trays; flower arrangements; coverlets; and rugs. 4-H Club girls gave demonstrations, and these were judged in order that the women might have the actual experience of this type of activity.

Already judges have put their training into practice. For example; in Allegany County, at Cumberland, Md., 4-H girls competed in the 4-H Demonstration and Contest Exhibits during the later part of May. This 4-H event was judged by six home-

makers, three of whom had attended the special judges' training meetings in Hagerstown. Judges were Mrs. Holmes H. Cessna, Mrs. James R. Smith, Mrs. John W. Wheeler, Mrs. Ada Baker, and Mrs. Ruthella Fey, all from Allegany County.



Homemakers judge bread as part of their training for judging.



Volunteer judges see a demonstration given by a Maryland 4-H Club girl.



Mrs. Davidson Coleman (left) of Massey and Mrs. Darwyn Newcomb, Princess Anne, point out features to look for in judging a cotton dress.

# "Bossy" Comes to the Flint Hills Grassland

JOHN MAXWELL, County Agricultural Agent, Elk County, Kans.

"RIDICULOUS" the old settlers would have told you, some 20 years ago, if you had any idea that you could milk cows for a living in the "tall grass" country of Kansas.

They insisted that the heavy growth of tall grasses, such as big and little bluestem, switchgrass, and side-oats grama, found in the Flint Hills area of southeastern Kansas, was here primarily for beef and sheep production. "Ol' Bossy" just wasn't wanted here—nor did she fit into the scheme of things.

But this was years before artificial breeding was introduced to Kansas. Many States have been using artificial breeding in their dairy cattle program as far back as 1939. However, the Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit (KABSU) did not originate until March 1, 1950. At that time only 24,566 cows were bred artificially. This has mushroomed with "leaps and bounds" so that now more than 100,000 cows were bred artificially in Kansas last year.

The fact that the members in the Kansas county units average only about 5 cows per member, and the fact that three-fourths of the cows in Kansas are in herds of less than 10 cows emphasizes the definite need for such a service if the mass of Kansas dairy cows are to be materially improved. Now the State of Kansas ranks 13th in total milk production but 32nd in average production per cow. No other dairy project has ever been so readily and extensively adopted by Kansas farmers as artificial breeding.

Sixty-nine of the 105 Kansas counties are being serviced by KABSU at the present time. Typical of these county artificial breeding associations is Elk County, which is a small county resting at the eastern edge of the great Flint Hills grass country.

Before the introduction of "test tube" breeding to Elk County back in July 1950, a good quality, high-producing dairy cow was rare. The

county had the reputation of being one primarily made up of small to medium sized farms and ranches dotted with Hereford, Angus, and Shorthorn cows and calves. So, artificial breeding received more than its share of opposition in 1950, when, in its infancy only 90 members subscribed to its services with some 300 cows. Today, in 1953, the association has grown so that there are more than 500 cows owned by 150 members, which are bred artificially.

Typical of the young dairyman subscribing to the Elk County ABA is George Fulton, present secretary-treasurer of the county association. Fulton, a Navy veteran, farms 80 acres that included brome grass, alfalfa, Balboa rye, sweetclover, and 30 acres of native pasture. Recently he converted his shed-type barn into a Grade A stanchion-type milking parlor to accomodate 9 cows. Eventually, Fulton intends to milk 15 registered Brown Swiss cows.

In 1950, when the association began, Elk County had only three Grade A milking barns. Today there are 15 such barns in operation. Much of this expansion can be attributed to the fact that Elk County is strategically located, being only 100 miles from Wichita. The tremendous demand from the Wichita Milk Shed and artificial breeding have changed the livestock interests of the farm families in the county.

Five board members, elected by the county association members each year, govern association policies and plan dairy programs in cooperation with the County Extension Council.

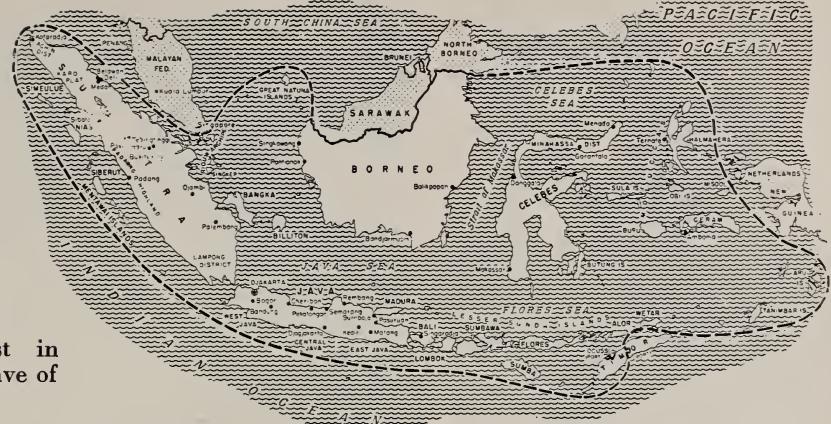
Bill Willich, chairman of the board of directors, summed up the new program when he said, "Through artificial breeding, Elk County can now compete with other counties in the United States in converting grass to milk more economically."



Elk County board members at annual State meeting.

# Extension in Indonesia

FAYETTE W. PARVIN  
Agricultural Extension Specialist in  
TCA in Djakarta, Indonesia, on leave of  
absence from Florida.



THE MORE I see of Extension workers around the world, the more I am convinced that they have a common bond of fellowship and devotion to duty no matter where they labor. I have found them, with very few exceptions, to be hard-working, conscientious men, dedicated to their profession.

Here in Indonesia, a large group of young workers have assumed the heavy responsibilities of operating and improving an Extension mechanism left by the Dutch. These men lack experience in planning and administering a program with frightening political and economic implications, but they are unafraid. They are rapidly overcoming their inexperience and are developing an Extension organization that will one day be known around the world. By American extension standards, many changes are needed in the organization of the extension function; for service to Indonesian farmers, operated by Indonesian extension workers, I'm not certain that so many changes are needed.

The philosophy was well expressed by Mr. Hasmosoewignjo, Inspector, Peoples Agricultural Service, Province of Central Java. He said:

"Our chief aim is to have the farmer adopt any practice or method which absolutely and certainly will be of benefit to him."

"It is not difficult to persuade the farmer if we take the trouble to understand his attitude and frame of mind. In order to overcome his natural conservatism, it is advisable to make the approach through well-

known and respected farmers. After a few farmers have adopted a new practice, the more conservative will follow.

Farmers are anxious to learn, even though they cannot read. Posters illustrated with many pictures will draw their attention; some will ask others to read them for them. At one farmers' course, some of the farmers brought along their literate children to jot things down of importance discussed in the course.

"Requirements of an extension leader:

(a) *Must be thoroughly conversant with the practices he teaches.* In the control of diseases and pests, for example, the leader must not only be able to show *why* the disease or pest is present, and how to control them, but he must also be able to show the advantage of practicing the control measure.

(b) *Must understand the psychology of the farmer.* Often the farmers in one village have different customs from those in another. Where the inhabitants of a particular village are zealous Moslems, for example, Extension workers must adopt the customs prevailing in that particular village and greet the village people with an '*assalam Alaikum*' In other places where superstitions still prevail, Extension workers must be cautious not to do things contrary to their beliefs.

(c) *Must seek contact with and win the heart of the farmer.* This is a much more intangible item, and depends largely on the ability and the tact of the leader and his ability

to recognize and take advantage of local situations. In Solo, for example, the farmers like the Javanese folk-tunes, and the leader there has had great success by setting agricultural practices to familiar tunes.

(d) *Must have good conduct.* Although farmers will not criticize, they will pay close attention to those taking leadership. They will keep aloof from those who are haughty and do not behave themselves.

(e) *Must have a real desire and sincere feeling for his work.* Extension work is very much in the same category as the work of missionaries. If the Extension worker does not feel that he is called for the work he should leave this field. Extension workers in Indonesia face a tremendously important task. With the leadership of dedicated men, success is in our hands."

Probably the first reaction the average American Extension worker will have upon reading this extract will be that there is certainly nothing new here—the philosophy expressed by Mr. Hasmoro is a part and parcel of the philosophy of practically every county agent in the United States. But Mr. Hasmoro is not a county agent in the United States. He is the Indonesian equivalent of a State Extension Director and commissioner of agriculture rolled into one. His is the guiding hand behind extension activities in one of the three most important provinces—agriculturally, in Indonesia.

Indonesians are proud of their Extension Service and rightly so.



Squanto and Joseph T. Brown, county agent manager of Plymouth County.



Former extension director, Willard A. Munson, greets Stanley Burt, former agent in Franklin County. Looking on are Joseph Putnam and Francis Smith.

## Bay State Celebrates Anniversary

TWENTY-FIVE pioneers in Massachusetts Extension work, including the spirit of Squanto, helped Massachusetts Extension workers celebrate the 50th anniversary of farm demonstration work. The special celebration event was the combined banquet of the Massachusetts Federation of Extension workers and Sigma Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, held during the annual Extension Conference, June 2 and 3.

Squanto, the patron saint of county agricultural agents, was personified by James Putnam, county agricultural agent from Hampden County. He gave Extension workers and volunteer leaders who were present some inside information as to what he liked and what he didn't like about present-day Extension work. There was a "heap big" change since the days when Squanto demonstrated to the Pilgrims how to fertilize their corn by burying fish in the rows.

James W. Dayton, associate dean and director of the Massachusetts Extension Service, paid special tribute to Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts, from 1906 to 1924.

Butterfield, said Dayton, not only fostered Extension Service work in Massachusetts, but was chairman of the Land-Grant College Committee on Extension, and secretary of the Country Life Commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt. The members of these two committees over a period of years developed a national philosophy supporting Extension work. Believing that Kenyon Butterfield's words can inspire us still, Director Dayton quoted the following.

"The great work of Extension teaching is to benefit men and women, and the benefit is not to be confined to the increase of production

crops or the securing of larger profits from the business of farming. They are legitimate and even fundamental, but our task is a far larger and more significant one than this. It is nothing less than the carrying on of a great campaign for rural progress which shall affect the intellectual culture, the social prerogatives and the moral welfare of all individuals who live upon the land."

Among the former Extension workers who were present at the banquet were Willard A. Munson of Amherst, who was director of the Massachusetts Extension Service from 1926 to 1951; Joseph H. Putnam, now of Florida, who was county agricultural agent in Franklin County, Mass. from 1916 to 1942, when he reached the compulsory retirement age of 70; and Francis C. Smith, agent in Essex County, Mass. from 1927 to 1951, who started his extension activities as county agricultural agent in New York State in 1913.

There were 24 lay leaders in Massachusetts who were recognized during the evening. Some were introduced by Allister F. MacDougall, manager of the Middlesex County Extension Service and himself a pioneer in Massachusetts Extension work. Mr. MacDougall was in Extension work in that State in 1914.

# *Chain Reaction* in Tailored Suits

ANNA JIM ERICKSON  
Extension Information Specialist,  
Washington.

MARCELENE DARLING, county extension agent in Kitsap County, Wash., ran into a snag when her clothing group went off the deep end in asking her to help them tailor suits and coats. Their interest in sewing, which began with sewing machine clinics and making cotton dresses, went rapidly to a wool dress workshop. They were then ready to take the long stride toward tailoring. Mrs. Darling asked for specialist assistance with this advanced project. Since home agents in other counties were having similar requests, a training workshop in tailoring was arranged for those agents at

the College of Home Economics at Pullman. And this started a chain reaction that has mushroomed into a training workshop for a group of 21 clothing leaders who completed either a coat or suit.

Mrs. Fred Walls, assisted by Mrs. Claude Hatch, two of the women who attended the workshop, started with a workshop of their own. Eight women made garments; and one ambitious homemaker, Mrs. Ione Higgins, helped her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kay Higgins, make the yellow fleece coat she coveted. Chain reaction?

The 21 garments completed in Mrs.

Darling's workshop cost about \$320. If comparable coats and suits had been purchased in ready-to-wear stores, they would have cost in the neighborhood of \$800.

The clothing specialist from the State College of Washington, Mrs. Marjorie Lusk, came to Port Orchard to see the group in action. She was enthusiastic about the attractive, well-made coats and suits she observed. She asked the home agent if the time and energy spent with a comparatively small group was justified. This was her reply, "I received the ultimate in satisfaction when I saw these homemakers going on their own. They had become leaders themselves as they developed confidence in their own ability."

Mrs. Walls developed prestige in her own community which spilled over into sharing some of her other activities with 4-H'ers and homemaker groups. For instance, her hand-tooled leather bags are a credit to her when compared with those seen in the best stores. One of the girls who learned to tool leather bags takes orders and makes them for others—a profitable hobby. Mrs. Olsen, another of the group, has become interested in leading a 4-H clothing club through her interest and enthusiasm for sewing.



Proud homemakers model clothes made in workshop.

Leo R. Arnold, agricultural agent in Michigan's Ottawa County, retired July 1 after 23 years with the Wolverine State's Cooperative Extension Service.

The veteran extension worker helped establish the first soil conservation district in the State and his work in the State's joint efforts at conservation is an extension classic in Michigan.

When Arnold took over as agent in Ottawa County in the mid-thirties, he took on serious problems because of drought and the lack of soil conservation. He started farmers thinking about solving their own problems, and also helped with a reforestation and regressing program.

For his conservation work, Arnold received the distinguished service award of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents in 1948.

# LETTERS FROM READERS

## RE: PICTURES IN THE JUNE ISSUE

"Your well-illustrated article entitled '4-H Clubs Thrive in Formosa' in the June 1953 Extension Service Review prompts me to write you a note.

"From the standpoint of original photography, picture selection, and printing, I think this is one of your best jobs in recent months. For every 10 busy extension workers who read this article, I suspect there will be thousands who will study rather closely the series of pictures, and will gain some favorable impressions.

"Why don't we have more good picture shows of this kind?

"Perhaps, I'm the only one of your readers who would like to know who took the well-composed picture of Frank Svoboda on your June cover and who did the Formosa pictures?

"My Suggestion: Give credit to the photographer. Tell a little bit about how he took the picture or series of pictures, and occasionally give him an encouraging note for his efforts. Remember many extension workers have pictures because they have invested their own money in cameras, and do photographic work as extra-curricular activity. By this, I mean they make a full day's contribution to their job and take the pictures on top of it. With no encouragement, with no credit, with no recognition, the art may never die, but it can fade away."—George F. Johnson, Specialist in Visual Instruction, Pennsylvania.

The editors agree. Wanted: More good pictures especially to illustrate good articles. George, we did find out who took Agent Svoboda's picture shown on the June cover, and here is what we learned.

## WHO TOOK THE PICTURE?

"It happens that I took the picture (June cover). It was taken in March

on a day in which I made a flying trip through about five counties to take agents' pictures. I was surprised to see Mr. Svoboda's picture reproduce as well as it did. I think we will have to attribute the quality to the good cooperation of the photogenic subject and to good luck.

"To get people to relax for their picture, I shoot them when they are not fully expecting it. First I get them posed and then tell them to relax while I get the camera in focus. While they are relaxed I wait my chance and then shoot without any further warning. Usually they are not too stiff when I follow this method.

"In this case I took two shots and chose the better one to send to you. I probably shot this at F-16 100th of a second, although my memory is not too good on this point—Robert Raustadt, Information Specialist, Minnesota.

## HELP WANTED IN TASMANIA!

We are combining with the other clubs in the district to hold a young farmers agricultural show next spring. As this is the first in the State of its kind we are sadly needing suggestions for displays and plans for running the whole project.

We are under the impression that the American 4-H Clubs have organized things of this nature and we are sure we couldn't do better than follow the plans which have been used.

Incidentally we have had a 4-H member, Miss Ruth Oster, staying with our club under the auspices of the International Farm Youth Exchange System. We hope to be able to return the visit shortly.—Kevin White, Forth, Via Devonport, Tasmania, Australia.

Looks like a 4-H opportunity in keeping with this year's theme of working together for international understanding.—Ed.

## Teamwork Needed (Continued from page 166)

"Our objective," Secretary Benson has said, "is to get the best judgments from the vast reservoir of agricultural knowledge and experience across the Nation. We feel that these will provide us with the elements of sound, grassroots opinions which can be furnished to the Congress as it works on improving farm legislation."

## Farm Opinions Needed

We have asked the general farm organizations to stimulate discussions among farm people on paramount agricultural issues of today and to give us the consensus of the ideas resulting from these discussions. Farm organizations have been playing a very effective role in this area over the years. We appreciate their whole-hearted cooperation in giving further stimulation to discussion of the issues facing farm families at this time. In addition to the farm organizations we have asked staff members of the colleges of agriculture, Extension Service, Experiment Stations, agricultural foundations, and research organizations to participate in this attempt to develop farm programs based on the suggestions of farmers themselves.

In the early days in this country the town meeting constituted an effective means of crystallizing public opinion. We have grown so large that we need a mechanism to provide this opportunity for getting suggestions and an understanding of public policy issues. We believe so strongly in the worthwhile results obtained that we feel it is essential that new devices be developed which will continue to draw in through the democratic processes the ideas and suggestions of our people. This is the source of our great strength—without such an opportunity an individual feels helpless in participating in policies affecting his livelihood.

There are many questions to be answered in fields pertaining to stability of farm income, production and market adjustments, conservation and improvement of farm resources, capital needs of agriculture, and the foreign trade problem.

# About People . . .



● A. B. Graham, pioneer in training rural young people in the "learning-by-doing" method, received Ohio State University's honorary doctor of laws at spring quarter commencement, June 12.

The man, who in 1902 organized the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club in Clark County, Ohio, turns to philosophy he taught these boys and girls with a barrel of potatoes when he describes his reactions to honors he has received.

"Do you know what happens to a barrel of potatoes when you shake it?" he asks. "Oh, I don't mean one the potatoes have been sitting around

"You know what happens? The in all winter.

big ones tend to come to the top don't they?

"But I asked those boys and girls, 'What are the little ones doing?' And you know they came up with the answer, 'The little ones are holding the big ones up.'"

Graham applies that lesson to life. He says the loyalty and work of some people who don't climb out on top themselves help to put others "on top." Prize winning wouldn't mean much if there weren't several entries to offer competition, he adds.

In commenting, L. L. Rummell,

dean of the college of agriculture, said "Mr. Graham, his philosophies and his efforts have brought many tangible and intangible benefits and recognitions to Ohio. His entire life has been devoted to stimulating the quest for knowledge and the application of such when once attained."

● RUTH CURRENT, State home demonstration agent, was honored at a banquet given in her honor by the Chi Omega Sorority at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill. For her outstanding work, Miss Current was awarded the Chi Omega Distinguished Service Award for 1953.

IX OF THE seven men who have directed the Utah Extension Service since it was established are shown here when they got together on Founder's Day on March 12. From left to right (seated) are Dr. E. G. Peterson, serving from 1912-1916; and Dr. William Peterson, appointed in 1924 and served until 1943. (Standing) Dr. Carl Frischknecht, the present director, was appointed in 1948; W. W. Owens who served from 1943 to 1948; Dr. R. J. Evans directed extension activities from 1920 to 1924; and John T. Caine III who served from 1916 to 1920.

Many changes which have taken place and farm and home practices used in that State and area are due to the research studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station workers and the educational programs developed with the people by these Extension Service directors and their associates. The research and educational activities referred to have strengthened the position and work of the land-grant college in this State and helped to develop the resources, increase the income, and improve the standards of living of the people who live in this State.



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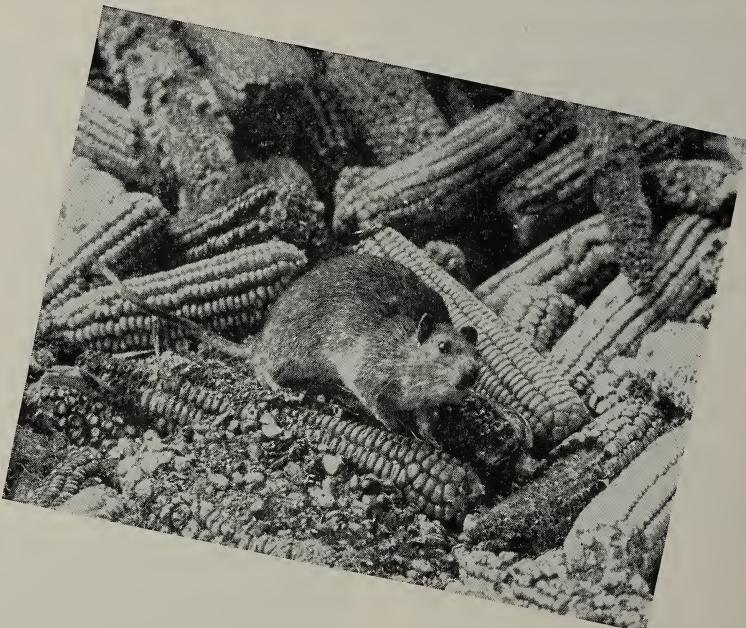
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